Lot One thing cott. in. Ksox's Hats and

WISTER GLOVES .- Plush, Cloth, Cashmere,

WET GOODS AT A GREAT DISCOUNT. to which are cony famous to water, are sulling them of alread one country then when House and House agest all find this a great opportunity to purchase desirable socia-

tor Wer Languet WET LENESS, for less than half price, of superh enality, and in every respect per-fect. Hiromork Leanenarca, No. 5/7 Breadway, on-rer of Leonard et., have see purchased another haze in on-ther the second et., have see perchased another haze to the Wet James of every horse, which they can eall at the greatest her aims, inchesing Lines between Theo Damasea Nap-line, Towels, Handhershiefs, &c., de. They have a lot of the celebrated Richardson's Linear, expert quality, at 25 cents a yard!

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No. 125 Chatman at, between Pearl and Received, the oldest ten establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

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D. S. Bannin.

LT WORMS. WORMS .- A great many learned freatises have been written, explaining the origin and cheating the worms generated in the human syste Scarcely say topic of medical science has elicited in scute observation and profound research; and yet hypothese was very much divided in opinion on the subject. It in INDEPT. FOR Said IN New York, Will Baccley St., and Buyn a Avil. No. 40 Courtland: st. Sold also by the principal

Use Howe's HYGEIAN HOARHOUND LAVoffective remedy for Coughs, Colds and Hoarsemers. War-ranted to give relief in five minutes. Price 5, 16 and 20 cents per pickage. Wholesale agencies for New York, Hatt, Ruckie & Co., No. 220 Greenwichst. W. T. Price, No. 98 John M.; E. M. Guios, No. 127 Bowers; C. H. Russ, ess-eer of Broadway and John-st; Euris wifus Cook & Co., No. 279 Washington st.; Mrs. Havy, No. 175 Faircost, Brook-lyn; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

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HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S MAD

The Whits Almanne for 1833 other matters-

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Calendar pages adapted to every part of the United States, the most complete ever published. The Covernment of the United States.

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Mileage of the XXXIId Congress, (first Session.) Members of the XXXIIId Congress, as far as chose Causdian and Nova Scotia Statistics of Population, Agriculture, &c., from the Census of 1851.

Brief Biographical Sketches of Henry Ciny and Daniel National Platforms, being the Resolutions respectively adopted by the Whig and Democratic National Con-

ions at Baltimore in 1852. An Abstract of the Laws (important laws in full) passed at the lat Session of the XXXIId Congress.

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ending June 30, 1832. Wealth of the United States-being the value of the real and personal property in each State, according

to the returns of the late Census. The Military Posts of the United States, giving the name and location of each Post, also the particular Troops and Commander attached to each. The Agricultural Products of the United States (by

States) from the late Census; Population of the Prin cipal Cities and Towns in the United States. The Sources of our Population-a table from the late

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The time for Convening the Legislature of each State. Statistics of Churches, &c., in the United States. Returns of the recent Elections, carefully compared

with those of fermer years, &c. &c. &c. Price-Single copies 12] centg; \$1 per dezen ; \$7 per

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paid : 2 conti when not pre-paid. Address GREELEY & NoRLRATH, Tribune Buildings.

December 15, 1809.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1853. EF Advertisements for The Tribune of Monday ought to

For Burepe.

The U. S. Mail steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, will leave this port TO-DAY, at about for Liverpool. The Scal-Weekly Tribune, containing all the latest news, can be had at the Deak, This Morning, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

To Correspondents. C. H. L.-Please and the remainder of your manuscript this day, if convenient.

SEE THIRD PAGE A

Coxoness .- The Senate was mostly occupied with private bills and executive business. the House, the weighty point whether a woman can keep a secret, came up in connection with the question of clearing the galleries to hear the President's message upon the Spanish claim read. Mr. Polk—the member from Tenssee-intimated doubts as to the women, but his want of gallantry was made up by his patri-otic regard for the dignity of this Republic! Eleven members only sustained his motion to clear the galleries-the spostolic number-the eleven and Mr. Polk. So the Message was read publicly, and the world has the opportunity of seeing the mighty mare's nest discovered by the member from Tennessee. And then the House voted to take breath until Monday

Europa, at Halifax, brings little political news of importance. The Ministers of the Northern powers have at length presented their credentials to the Emperor of the French. Nicholas absolutely refused to call Louis Napoleon by the title of brother, and compromised the matter by using the phrase "Mon Ami." Another horrible loss at sea is reported, namely, the burning of the American from Liverpool for New-York, by which catastrophe over fifty unfortunate persons lost their

The trial of the Captain of the Reindeer amounts to nothing-the Jury could not agree after eight hours' deliberation, and were discharged. It is understood that they were equal ly divided-six for conviction, six against it.

The Ladies' State Temperance Convention at Albany yesterday, appears to have been rather the most interesting feature of the great demonstration of the past four days. The attendance was very large, the addresses, speeches and resolutions pithy and pointed. A Committee of Ladies from the Convention invaded the Assembly Chamber, where, by a suspension of the rules, they were permitted to present in person the petition of 28,000 women of the Empire State, praying the Legislature to enact a law for the suppression of the rum traffic. Miss Clark, Chairman of the Committee, made a forcible and elegant little speech, explaining the reasons why the petitioners ask for the passage of the law in question. There was very little opposition to the request of the ladies to be heard in person, and that mostly from the City of New-York. Mr. O'Keefe made a coarse, indecent speech on the occasion, of which he will no doubt live to be heartily ashamed.

INTERVENTION IN HAYTI. We publish in another place, in a letter from a correspondent at Port-an-Prince, the private instructions given to Mr. Robert M. Walsh, when sent by the U.S. Government to regulate the affairs of our neighbors in Hayti. Knowing as we do the source from which this remarkable paper reached us, we have no doubt of its authenticity. It will be seen that they differ somewhat from the directions publicly given to the same eminent diplomatist, and are intended to qualify and correct them. given to the world by Congress and printed in is ordered to treat the Deminican Republic more favorably, and to oppose the Emperor of Hayti more rigidly than France and England. the other members of this tripartite intervention, might be inclined to do. We do not propose here to criticise these private orders from Mr. Webster to his subaltern. One phrase, however, betrays too remarkable ignorance of the facts in the case to pass unnoticed. He speaks of attempts to resubjugate the Deminicans. He evidently thinks they were once conquered by the Haytians, when the truth is that they were never subjugated, and their former annexation and incor peration with Hayti was accomplished peacefully, and lasted in peace twenty odd years. His solicitude lest the French envoy should be too hard with the Dominicans and too favorable to Soulouque is amusing. It betrays such entire innocence of any knowledge as to the antecedents of Major Raybaud and such absence of all suspicion as to the possibility of an alliance existing between France and the Dominican Republic as would be astonishing in the First Minister of any other great power except the United States. But the truth seems to be that our great men are not very well informed upon foreign polities and diplomacy. Nor is the ignorance of facts, nor the blunder in policy which led our Goverament to weaken Hayti for the sake of the Dominican Republic, any cause for surprise. An intelligent and firm adhesion to our own interests and our own principles cannot be said to have been a characteristic of our foreign policy for some time past. Who knows when there will be a reform !

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

When Asa WHITSEY first propounded his great scheme of a Railroad across the North American Continent, the chief considerations urged in its favor were those connected with Foreign Commerce. The dazzling idea of supremacy over the world; of controlling the trade of India and China, and of endowing the United States with a supreme voice in the affairs of nations, leut splendor to the project and elequence to its advocate.

It was a matter of demonstration. A shorter route and cheaper carriage between Europe and Asia could not fail to give us that trade. and with it England and all Europe must become our beneficiaries and tributaries. We should be the carriers and merchants of the whole world. Holding in our hands the great channel of intercourse between Bast and West, no power would be able to contend with

with us, for none could presume to deprive its own commerce of the advantage of using our railroad. Such were some of the reasons for embarking in the work. No doubt there is force in them. They were approved and adopted by the Legislatures of several States to whom Mr. Whitney presented them, and occasioned the reporting of bills, and a good deal of discussion in Congress. But they led to nothing more.

The discovery of Gold in California and the emigration to the Pacific coast have given the idea a more vital form. From a speculation it has become a matter of necessity. Fifty thousand passengers it is estimated have, during the last year made the journey between the old States and the Western coast. With such an amount of travel, a Railroad 2,000 miles long might be supported. Politically it is also necessary. California is too remote to remain long a member of the present Union. At such a distance, with the most convenient routes of access running through foreign countries, she might govern and defend herself cheaper and quite as well without the federal Executive and Congress at Washington. For a time the strong American feeling of her citizens will induce them to adhere to the Union. Still they must presently begin to calculate its cost, and to consider the suggestions of common sense as well as of national feeling. But let San Francisco be brought within five or six days of New-York, and the case is changed. This shows that the road is required to preserve the Unity of the Republic.

The degree of interest now felt in the subject may be understood from the fact that above a dozen different schemes are now urged on the ship St. George, Capt. Benson, with passengers attention of Congress. Speculators hope to make money out of the affair. Politicians hope to get into office by appearing as the advocates of so grand and popular a project. Others, from motives of genuine patriotism and of intellectual enthusiasm, desire to connect their names with the greatest material enterprise ever undertaken. But the very multiplicity of plans renders the adoption by Congress of any of them problematical, and we fear that the present session will end without anything being

First of all the schemes is that of Mr. Whitney. Its features are familiar. He purposes to build the road by a grant of land along the line. From the sale of this land he will raise the money to do the work. When it is finished it will thus have paid for itself. There will be no stock on which to pay dividends, no debt calling for interest. The business of the road will accordingly have to pay no charges beyond repairs and running expenses. It will be able to carry freight and passengers at exceedingly cheap rates. This is an important feature in the plan. It insures the earrying trade between Europe and China and India. We have supported Mr. Whitney's project, with the condition that due restrictions be placed on the sale of the land, so that no great monopoly should grow up from it, and, with that condition, we still prefer it to all others.

Col. Benton's plan, if not now before Congress, is sure-unless the question is settled in the meanwhile-to be there next session, when the veteran statesman comes into the House. He wants to have the road built by being shorter, and more sure of taking the

A plan exciting a good deal of attention is State, asking for a charter with a capital of with a single track complete by the 1st of now under discussion in our Legislature, may be found in another column of this paper.

Though the great number of plans submitted unity and diguity of the Republic, and the

The name of the Post-Office at Gaylord's Bridge, Conn., has been changed to Gaylord's would seem to demonstrate, and the experi-

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

At a time when the Hely Alliance of European Despots were gravely deliberating on the policy of sending troops and money to this Continent, to aid Ferdinand of Spain (a junior partner, or rather protegé of said Alliance) in recovering his lost possessions of Mexico, Central America, New-Granada, Peru, Chili, Buenos Ayres, &c., President Monroe took oceasion to declare, in a Message to Congress, that our Government could not consider any part of the American Continent open to farther Colonization by European Powers. No harm ever came of this, and we presume little or no good. We can perceive no particular objection to its reassertion, in Mr. Monroe's quiet phrascology, at this or any future time.

Yet it is not well to multiply words without intending all that they can be fairly implied to mean, and purposing to stick to it. We will therefore ask those who are anxious to put our country into a belligerent, menacing attitude on the subject to answer this plain ques-

Suppose the crew of an English, French or Russian vessel should be cast away on the savage coast of inhospitable Patagonia, which no civilized country now claims or occupies. and should there find (as is not improbable) an immense Gold Region, and, returning to their own country, should make such representations as would induce their Government to take possession of that part of Patagonia and plant a colony there, would you be in favor of making War to dispossess her of that colony unless she voluntarily abandoned it !

Do not answer this question hastily. We have considered the matter somewhat patienty, and can discover no sound principle on which such a war could be justified. On the contrary, if our army were sent to dispossess said colony, and were thus involved in a sanguinary battle, it seems to us that the guilt of the resulting slaughter would rest on our heads, not on our adversaries'.

Then let us be careful not to gas about 540 40 if we are likely to subside at last to something like 49°. Let us first be sure we are right before we go ahead. Remember that, since our acquisitions from Mexico at the sword's point, we are in no condition to lecture other Nations on rapacity and the wrong of overrunning or overturning weak States. We now hold New-Mexico by a tenure nowise different from that of British supremacy in India. Our practice has incapacitated us for effective preaching. We must no longer expect to rebuke foreign rapacity by pointing to our own forbearance. The kings of the earth may exultingly query, " Hast thou become as one of Whatever declaration we make, should it ever conflict with the interest or purpose of any of the Great Powers, we must be prepared to maintain by the last argument or ignominiously abandon. This is no time for great swelling words of vanity, but for earnest and wary consideration.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

The recent Military Convention held at Syracuse, ought to possess some interest for the people of the State, aside from those directly taking part in it, and belonging to the large body of organized associations it was supposed the Government, and has his own views about to represent. Since the close of the last war its route. He insists that it must start from with Great Britain, the prevalence of peace Missouri, touch at Santa Fé, and enter Cali- has rendered it unnecessary that much attenfornia by a Southern gap in the mountains. | tion should be paid to military matters, and the Mr. Whitney goes for a Northern route, as mass of the people at once actively engaging in business pursuits, the perfermance of the small amount of military duty which the State Next is the plan of Mr. Gwin, of Cali-demanded of its citizens, became to a degree fornia, now under discussion in the irksome, and was avoided whenever circum-He proposes to have the read stances permitted them to throw off the oblifork at each end-one branch running to gation. Some military spirit still remained, the our columns are incomplete. In it Mr. Walsh the Gulf of Mexico, and another to Iowa at remnant of the army were kept together by a the Eastern extremity; and one to California sort of esprit du corps, and companies of and another to Oregon at the Western. The volunteers were sustained by attracting recruits work is to be given to the highest bidders; the frem among the young men who fancied the Contractors to be a Corporation, and to carry | bravery of military costume, and delighted in on the road for thirty years after it is completed a knowledge and mimicry of the arts of "glowhen it reverts to the United States. The riouswar." Gradually, however, as commerce, Government is to give them alternate sections agriculture, and mechanical business, absorbof land along the line, and to fix the rates ed the time of site people, they became which they shall charge for freight and passage. less and less inclined to fulfil " military duty," They are to earry the mails, military forces and and the annual muster from being a grand and official agents of the government free of cost. meaningless parade, grew into a grotesque The road is to be completed in ten years at the farce, and became generally as odious as it was

Efforts were made from year to year that fathered by Messrs. Levi S. Chatfield, to get rid of this absurd custom, and after Erastus Corning, Simeon Draper and others, various attempts at reform, the Legislature who are now before the Legislature of this was forced to confess that the thing was incapable of amendment, and wisely concluded to do one hundred millions, and before Congress away with it altogether. The apparent necesasking for a grant of \$15,000 a mile to help in sity for keeping up the enrollment of all perthe construction of the work. They propose sons in the State liable to perform military to build the road on such a route as after due duty, (a duty which a law of Congress imposes examination shall appear best for the public. upon the States) prevented the abrogation of the whole system. A new law was passed, as-April, 1859, and with a magnetic telegraph sessing upon all such persons the sum of fifty along the entire line. In Congress it seems cents per annum, which was to be considered that Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, has taken up this as a commutation of the duty which the citischeme. He has moved an amendment to zen owes the State as a soldier. This annual Mr. Gwin's bill, by which thirty millions are tax, amounting in the aggregate to something appropriated to aid in building the road—the like two hundred thousand dollars, forms a mails, military forces and public officials to be fund to be used for the promotion of military carried free and the Government to have the science, and is appropriated for the partial reright to take possession of the entire property muneration of those who compose the uniat the expiration of twenty years. The pro- formed militia and perform a certain amount posed act of incorporation for this Company. of military duty every year, for the payment of officers' salaries, &c.

The military establishment which is thus founded becomes a separate estate, which to Congress, and the zeal of their respective is to be supported by the people in the advocates may delay, for a time, the adoption of same manner that other public institutions any one and the commencement of the work | are maintained. The independent corps which they are an earnest of the wide spread public' formerly were kept up by a love for miliinterest in the question. It is universally con- tary exercises, and a spirit of emulation in ceded that the road must be had, that the matters of dress and perfection in military evolutions, have now advanced to a new position and convenience of the people demand it, and that | become in some sense State troops, receiving it will confer enormous benefits on the entire regular pay for services, owing obedience to Union. For our part we are ready to accept general and field officers, and liable to be called any tolerable plan which shall ensure the ac- out for the assistance of the civil force in complishment of the enterprize within a reasonable time, though we hardly hope for such of armed troops. There may be no objeca miracle as its completion within five years | tion to all this, on the score of policy, if it is from its commencement. But let us have it | nomitted that the military arm should, in any case, be brought into exercise to support the laws. And that it may sometimes be neces-

ence of Philadelphia and Boston confirms the conclusion.

Now, should the people of the State agree to pay this annual tax for the support of a military organization, we shall doubtless have, in a few years, a very complete system, ramifying throughout the community, and forming a power of no slight consequence. The gentlemen who have been promoted to office under the new law are thoroughly impressed with the importance which this arm of the State is likely to attain, and are desirous of still further advancing it. It is deemed essential, in order to earry out this design, to effect a more complete understanding among the officers in different parts of the State, and the Convention just held was called for that purpose. The deliberations of that body (which assembled under all the impressive circumstances of military equipage, and combined considerable talent and much cousequence derived from title and station), led to the development of a plan for the formation of a new "Military Code," which should embrace provisions for a more complete combination of the uniformed troops, and give more effective powers to the officers, in order to enable them o assimilate the militia in discipline and subordination, more nearly to the regular army. The first step, that of prescribing a uniform dress, after the pattern of that adopted for the U.S. troops, was taken last year. The others may follow.

To the Legislature now in session, this subject will be commended. We trust that nothing will be done without a due consideration of the whole matter. If it is requisite and proper that we should have a body of State troops, and that the officers of such a force should be invested with extensive powers, and draw pay for services from a fund set apart for that purpose, the members will grant the petition emanating from the Convention. If not,

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver siz.

Mr. Badger-Singular Negro Affair, &c. social Disputch to the N. Y. Tribu Washington, Friday, Jan. 21, 1853.

The executive session to-day was unusually ong and stormy. There is virulent opposition to Badger, and intimations of long speeches shead. If he is infirmed, the injunction of secrecy is to be removed. There are two grounds of opposition to him : some of the Democrats want a judgeship from the new Administration, others yield to remonstrances that Badger is out of the circuit. He will, however, probably be con firmed, unless he and his friends cave in, and he withdraws. The question will come up again on Monday. The Senate adjourned to that day without coming to a te on the question.

Mr. Miller was confirmed as Collector at

There was a splendid diplomatic dinner last night at Count Sartiger

Washington Irving is visiting the Secretary A singular negro affair occurred here last

sight. Two young men from the West traveling South with twenty negroes, put up last night on Capitol Hill. People frightened the owners with a story that the Abolitionists would steal the negroes away before morning. The owners mounted guard to defend their property, and the negroes, more frightened than their asters at the prospect of being stolen by Abolitioniets, not up such a noise all night that the Senators and Representatives could not sleep. Mem. They had been a hop where liquor was not unattainable. The owners exhausted by vigils, and the negroes by fright, went off this morning in high glee, that the Abolition sts did not succeed in gotting them.

Confirmations Appointments The New Cabinet, &c.
Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune:
Washington, Friday, Jan. 21, 1853.

Those who are supposed to be conversant with the matter say that Soulé will establish a freat reputation on Tuesday next.

William B. Sasser, clerk in the 6th Auditnine to his parsmour, some months since and bailed nd committed to jail, the Grand Jury having to-day bund a true bill against him. Sasser has a family.

The confirmations by the Senate in executive session on Thursday were John B. Montgomery, Captain in the Navy, vice Morgan, deceased: W. W. Hunter, Thomas T. Craven, Commanders; Miles K. Warrington, H. K. Davenport, N. P. Harrison, Lieu tenants, vice Craven, Foote and Hunter promoted njamin Herriot, Navy Agent at New-Orleans; Edward Jones, of Virginia, Lieutenaut of Marines : Alexunder John Mitchell, of Kentucky, Purser in the Navy. The President has also nominated Alton R. Easton as Sub-Treasurer at St. Louis; and --- Stevens, of Maryland, has been appointed by the Secretary of State bearer of dispatches to Nicaragua. He is brother of our Charge there

Senator James' speech is clear and conclusive in the case of Major Wigg's heirs.

The majority of the Southern rights members and outsiders are now strongly opposed to Dix, on the ground that Benton would influence him to exlude Atchison, all other Southern rights men, and anti-Sentonites. The old line Democrats protest against all Compromise men in the Cabinet, while others doom malgamation desirable. There was great confusion day in Secret Session. Fitzpatrick, Weller, Sould and Downs spoke against, Dawton and Shields for,

ONE WEEK

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX. Destruction of the Packet-ship George by Fire-Fifty Lives Lost.

BANQUETS TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER. RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE BY

THE NORTHERN POWERS. Cotton and Breadstuffs Doll and Declining.

By the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Portland lines, to Boston-thance by Hannes Printing Telegraph, (No. 21 Wallet,) to Now-York.]

TELEGRAPH OFFICE HALIFAX, N. S. . Friday, Jan. 21, 1833. The Royal Mail Steamship Europa, Capt.

sentor, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning and sailed again at 9) for Boston, where she will be due about 5 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday. She brings 36 through passengers and The R. M. Steamship Niagara from Boston a the Eld December, arrived out at Liverpool on the

The Collins steamship Arctic, from Nework on the 25th December, arrived out at Liverpool on the morning of the 5th inst., at 95 A. M.

The steamship Hermann sailed from Southimpton for New-York on she 5th January, but put ick on the 7th considerably damaged.

The most important announcement by this arrival is the burning of the packet-ship St. George,

bound for New-York, with emigrants, upward of fifty of whom perished.

Politically the news though interesting, is of

no great importance. The Cotton market at Liverpool was dull. but prices, except for Fair Mobile, which is id. tower,

ow no change Breadstuffs were less active.

ENGLAND.

On Monday evening, the 3d inst. a superb On Monday evening, the 3d inst. a superblancet was given at Liverpool to Hon. J. B. Ingered the American Minister, by the American Chamber of Commerce. Sixty gentlemen were present—among them the Earls of Derby and Setton. The Chair was occupied by Mr. Eyre Evans. Mr. Malcomson arting as Vice President. Mr. Ingersoll's speech was much applauded. The Earl of Derby made a long speech.

On Friday, the 7th, as imilar banquet was given to Mr. Ingersoll in Manchester, presided over by R. Barnes, Esq. Mayor of the city, supported by the Bishop of the dicease and a large number of influential centlemen. The proceedings are fully reported in The Massian.

The proceedings are fully reported in The Man A terrible catastrophe is reported by the

A terrible catastrophe is reported by the ship Orlando, Capt. White, arrived at Bavre from Mabile. On the 24th Nov the American ship St. George scaled from Liverpool for Nov York with 197 passengers, (mostly Irish.) a cross of 95, and a valuable cargo. On the morning of the 24th Doc, in lat. 46 if N. Iong, 25 50 W. the ship was discovered to be on fire, and netwithstanding the most stremmons eforts, in which 7 or 8 persons were sufficiented by the most, the ship has burst out through the deck, and it being impossible to do more towards checking them. Capt Braylon mustered the women and children on the poop to save them as long as possible from the horrible death the stared them in the face. Fortunately, at this moment the ship Orlando hove in sight, and bore down to readanssistance. The sea ran schigh that the ship's horsewere speedily swamped, and mone doaded but the fine though, after several hours of increasant labor, severety six of the passengers and the crew were placed on board the Orlando. The storm had by this time increased into a tempest, and the Orlando had but faired of the burning ship when the latter sunk. About fifteen meawere drew ned in trying to reach the Orlando, eight were sufficiented by the smoke when the fire was first discovered, and twenty eight were burned or sunk with the ship.

the ship.

Some hours afterward the Orlando had most of her sails blown away. It was, however, determined to hear up for her destined port, and after eleven days of any lety, being short of water and provisions, she succeeded remaining that A subscription as icty, occurs and the crew of the Orlando is conduct of Capt. White and the crew of the Orlando is

The ship Lady of the West, from Bristol Dec. 23, for New Orleans, is also reported tost, having been abandoned. The Captain and 14 of the crew were picked up in the long boat and carried to Falmouth, and four others, in the pinnace, were also picked up and taken

An unusual number of minor casualties are reported; mostly damage incurred during the heary gaies along the coast. The reelections to Parliament, consequent

The reclections to Parliament, consequent upon accepting office, or mostly over, and the former members were reelected. Mr. Cardwell has found a seat for Oxford City. Sir Wm. Jardine, the naturalist, opposes Lord Drumiants for Dumfries, and Mr. Pereval opposes Mr. Gladstone for Oxford University.

The Morning Advertiser says that before Easter the Earl of Clarendon will supersede Lord John Russell in the Foreign Office.

The Monchester Commercial Association

The Manchester Commercial Association have petitioned the Foreign Office to remonstrate against the Emperor of Morocco's arbitrary interioreace will their trade on his coast.

Considerable anxiety was felt for the arrival of the mail steamer Australia, from Sydney, with an aillion pounds sterling on board. She was overdue. An impression prevails in naval circles that two more Arctic Expeditions will be sent out this spring -one to Smith's and Jones's Sounds and another to Behring's Straits. The Morning Herald, however, dis-

redits this.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the series of the western harbors of Ireland for trans Atmits stemers have presented their report to Parlis ient. Its contents are not yet known.

The Ladies of Leeds have taken up the avery question warmly, and voted an address

A Meeting of American ladies, recently held at Milan, Italy. Mrs. Catharine Howard in the Chalt, Jane Grey, Secretary—have sent a spirited reply to the Duchers of Sutherland's Committee—augusting the English Ladies have reforms to accomplish at home be

ore extending their philanthropy to America, Mr. Heald—the husband of Lola Montez—is t drowned as previously reported.
Winston J. Trowbridge is appointed U. S.

onsel at Barbaices—and William Dean Seymon, onsel of Monte Videe, for Cork, Ireland. William O. Higgins—Catholic Bishop of Ar-

ch, died lately. The Earl of St. Germains has been inaugs sted as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The quarterly returns of revenue show an is ercase on the year of £979,000, and on the quarter £703,000, being an increase on every item of reverence of customs.

FRANCE.

The Ministers of Austria, Prussia and Ruhave at length presented their credentials to

The Empéror of Russia remained firm in his fural to use the term "Brother," and compromised by sing "Mon Ami." The Representatives of the United States.

Wurtenbergh, Bavaria, Tuscany, Hanover, Baden and Saxony, have received their credentials, and the de-man Diet, have formally decided to recognize Napoleou thet, have formally decided to recognize Napoleou The Pope, Portugal, riweden and Greece have a There is no political news.

There is no pointeral news.

The Moniteur's full of appointments of ofcers of the Household and other imperial functionaries.

The Senstors are appointed. Among them are M. M.,
to La Roche, Jacquein, Persigny, and Flahault.

The Emperor said to the Pope's nameio, "I
rost, under Divine Providence, to be able to develop
are presperity of France, and to secure the peace of
cersone."

The Church of St. Genevive, late the Panthe on, has been opened for divine worship.

Prince Murat having demanded 12,000,000 of

frames for the crown property of King Murat, with com-pound interest, Napoleon offers to pay the amount with out the interest, to which no answer has yet been re-The Patric denies the occupation of Saman

by the French, and says that the story had no founda-tion, except in the presence of the frighte Sybille in the Haytien waters, where she was cruising for the health of The Government has abandoned the ide of

taking possession of the Insurance Companies.

The Count D'Orsay's widow is married to on Charles Spencer, M. Dupin was offered, and had refused, the

There has been more more fighting in Ab Prince Jerome, the younger, had not be parted to assume the Vice-Royalty of the Province. Cholera was very prevalent at Ona.

BELGIUM.

The ratifications of the Commercial Treats between Frence and Belgium were exchanged o st December.
The force of the Belgian Army is fixed for

the year at 70,000.

The new Press Law went into operation at

Brussels on the 1st inct.

The Police authorities of Brussels order that the funeral of Madame Rossuth—mother of the stinguished exile—should take place during the alga-

SPAIN.

Several diplomatic changes are announced among others, M. Sandoval, who was at the Hard-ceeds to Mexico, and M. Vers, Secretary at Caraccas. General Vigo, formerly Governor Cubs, M. Pisneda, Fiscel Agent at Havena, Inc. of Poerto Rico, and Mannel Quesada, Costandore, have been appended members. Squadron, have been appointed mem

There is a falling off in the revenue of December r last as compared with last year of

General Urbestando has tendered his rest nation of the Covernment of the Phillipin

ITALY. A letter from Genoa, dated 29th December

Haynau is still at Florence, and much petted y the fashionables. Madame Madiai is better in health, but still

ofined in prison.
The Opinion, of Turin, has a letter which says that Radetzky had fallen into disgrace for headsto

rder the execution of the prisoners remaining a their trials at Mantua, and that he will be re-

A decree has been issued, prohibiting the